

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐ no ☒

Property Name: Mohr House Inventory Number: BA-2433
 Address: 9100 Philadelphia Road (MD 007) Historic district: yes ☒ no
 City: Rosedale Zip Code: 21237 County: Baltimore County
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Middle River
 Property Owner: Raymond H. and Thelma M. Hess, Wayne R. and Linda C. Tax Account ID Number: 14-1413076451
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 1355 Tax Map Number: 0090
 Project: MD 007 at Hospital Drive Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration
 Agency Prepared By: Maryland State Highway Administration
 Preparer's Name: Rebecca Crew Date Prepared: 07/05/2011
 Documentation is presented in: Baltimore County Survey included as MIHP# BA-2433
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
 Name of the District/Property: _____
 Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes
 Site visit by MHT Staff yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Description

The Mohr House is at the north corner of Philadelphia Road (MD Route 7) and Hospital Drive in Rosedale, Baltimore County, Maryland. Tax records indicate it was built in 1916. The original MIHP entry does not contain an MIHP form, but a photocopied page from a Baltimore County survey document describing the Mohr House as "Northeast corner of Lennings Avenue and Philadelphia Road, an excellent red brick house in Victorian style with cross-gables roof screened by evergreens. Also a board and batten stable." Lennings Avenue has since been renamed Hospital Drive. The house remains screened by evergreens, but the board and batten stable is no longer extant.

The Mohr House is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, cross-gabled brick I-house. The distinctive features are the polychromatic brick and usual roofing and siding materials. The primary color is red brick, laid in seven-course American bond. A four-course band of blue-gray brick demarcates the first and second stories. The corner bricks are yellow, presenting a quoin-like appearance. The cross-gabled roof is covered in large metal singles with a decorative diamond pattern, known as French-method shingles. The attic levels are clad in green-colored shingles laid primarily in alternating squares and angled shingles to form M shapes. The gable peaks contain some v-shaped and scalloped shingles. A band of vinyl, diamond-shaped shingles forms the bottom of the attic levels. Jalousie windows pierce the three attic level gables. Paired, yellow brick chimneys extend from the middle of the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended ☒
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments: *undistinguished example of a common property type; compromised integrity*

Jim Salame
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

11/28/2011
 Date

[Signature]
 Reviewer, National Register Program

11/28/11
 Date

BA-2433

Mohr House

Page 2

roof's ridgeline.

The Mohr House's front porch is three bays wide. It has brick steps, a frame floor, plain baluster wood railing, and turned wood posts supporting an asphalt-shingle covered shed roof. The porch shelters a central entrance with louvered shutters and filled transom. The flanking bays contain replacement, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with shutters. The main facade's second level contains three, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with shutters, and the attic level contains a single jalousie window. Vinyl panels clad the roof's soffit.

The brick side elevations are one bay deep, containing one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with decorative louvered shutters and wood sills. The first floor openings are slightly arched. The windows have wood sills. The southwest elevation has metal bulkhead doors accessing the basement.

Frame, vinyl-clad, shed-roofed additions extend to the rear of the house. The southwest two bays are two stories in height, while the northeast bay is a single story tall. The additions are a single bay deep and contain single and paired, vinyl sash windows and large, single-light fixed-sash windows.

The property's small front yard is filled with mature evergreen trees, offering privacy for its corner location on Philadelphia Road and Hospital Drive. A paved driveway extends northwest from Philadelphia Road, northeast of the house. A prefabricated, gable-roofed, unpainted, vertical wood-sided storage building is north of the house. An above-ground swimming pool with large above-ground deck is directly southwest of the storage building. A split rail fence runs along the Hospital Drive.

The house's original features are not thoroughly understood as research identified no early photographs of the property. The overall I-house form remains intact, with additions limited to the rear, and the house retains its original polychrome brick construction materials. Throughout the house, material integrity has been altered through the use of several replacement materials. The front porch may be original or an early replacement; its asphalt shingles would have not been original. The composite shingles on the upper level's gable ends are likely an early replacement material. By the mid-1920s, manufacturers developed a variety of novelty asphalt shingles in numerous colors and shapes, such as those on the gable ends of the Mohr House. Novelty shingles fell out of favor in the 1950s, the era in which metal-framed, glass jalousie windows became popular. The attic level's jalousie windows most likely date to the mid-twentieth century. The French-method shingle roof was probably added in the 1920s, another early replacement material. French method, or diagonal, shingles were originally rigid asbestos-cement, available as early as 1906 and used both on new construction and over-roofing existing shingles. Their popularity increased following 1911 when fire insurance underwriters began efforts to eliminate wood shingle roofs. Technological advancements reached about 1915 allowed asphalt production versions of French method shingles on a continuous production line. By the 1920s, asphalt French-method shingle roofs saw wide usage. The rear additions, added at unknown date, were probably original clad with wood siding, but covered by vinyl siding in the late twentieth century. The vinyl sash windows on the main floors are recent replacements, but the decorative louvered shutters are most likely a mid-twentieth century addition.

The retention of the unique brick pattern contributes to an association and feeling of workmanship, but this workmanship is not of a particularly high level. The setting has been somewhat diminished by the removal of the board and batten carriage house and the installation of a contemporary swimming pool, as well as the further development of neighboring properties as residential, institutional, and industrial uses. Thus, the Mohr House exhibits only a fair level of historical integrity.

Land Record History

The area where the Mohr House is located was originally part of the eighteenth century tract called Chevy Chase, consisting of 277

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

BA-2433

Mohr House

Page 3

acres patented to Henry Sayter in 1734 (Liber 4, folio 199). In April 1839, John McFadden et. ux, conveyed a portion of Chevy Chase to Philip Johnson (Liber 299, folio 1580). In 1839, Philip Johnson, Sr. and Elizabeth Johnson leased the property to John Gregory (Liber TK 287, folio 39). Philip Johnson died in 1854, leaving the property to his son, Philip Johnson, Jr. (Will Liber JLR 1, folio 167). In 1866, Philip Johnson (Jr.) and Ann M. Johnson granted the 60 acres to John Gregory (Liber JHL 48, folio 383). In June 1867, John and Martha Gregory sold five acres to Elizabeth Cole, wife of John Cole (Liber 54, folio 285). In October 1872, John and Barbara Catherine Gregory began a ninety-nine year lease of about 12 acres (Liber 79, folio 20). In 1876, John Lenning purchased the remaining property (about 43 acres) at public auction for \$2458 (Liber 109, folio 279). In 1878, John and Barbara Lenning conveyed the tract to Michael and Annie Katherine Foerster for \$3000 (Liber 109, folio 280). The Foerstes borrowed \$1000 from George Umbach in 1878 (Liber 80, folio 177), and this mortgage debt was transferred from Umbach to Wenderoth (Liber 80, folio 179), and from Wenderoth to John Ganstrum and Eva Buck, and from Ganstrum and Buck to John R.D. Bedford (Liber LMB 211, folio 301). In 1895, John R.D. and Rosalba Bedford conveyed twenty-two acres, three roods, and eighteen square perches to Martin Forster (Liber LMB 211, folio 306). In 1904, Martin and Caroline Forster conveyed twenty-two acres, three roods, and eighteen square perches to John Christ, who then in turn, sold the same property back to Martin and Caroline Forster (Liber WPC 274, folio 410-12). In 1907, Caroline Forster conveyed 4.85 acres to August and Ida Weinreich (Liber 310, folio 9). In 1916, August and Ida Weinreich conveyed a one-acre parcel (measuring three-hundred and thirty-three feet by one-hundred and twenty-one feet) to George and Sophia Mohr (Liber 468, folio 425). In 1922, following August Weinreich's death, Ida Weinreich sold 4.85 adjacent acres to George and Sophia Mohr (Liber WPC 553, folio 382).

In 1966, George Mohr, widowed, sold his property (four separate parcels) to his children and their spouses (Melvin and Marie Mohr; Raymond and Thelma Mohr Hess; Hugh and Hilda Mohr McGlenn, and Gordon and Roberta Mohr) retaining a life estate to convey, sell, mortgage, lease, or otherwise dispose or encumber the property (Liber 4702, folio 455-59). In 1970, George Mohr conveyed land to Baltimore County for the widening of Lenning Avenue (now Hospital Drive) from that he had acquired in 1916 from August and Ida Weinreich and in 1922 from Ida Weinreich (Liber 5166, folio 322 and Liber 5149 folio 378). In 1990, Melvin and Marie Mohr, Gordon Mohr, Roberta Mohr, Kenneth H. McGlynn, and Janet Little conveyed two parcels to Thelma and Raymond Hess (Liber 8488, folio 331). The property is now owned by Raymond H. and Thelma (Mohr) Hess, Wayne R. and Linda C. Hess, and William A. and Betty H. Lapinski (Liber 8522, folio 218).

Context History

Maps, census records, and local histories more fully illustrate the property's history. The Philadelphia Road was developed in the eighteenth century, the first turnpike between Baltimore and Philadelphia; it was also referred to as the Baltimore and Havre de Grace Turnpike, and was the route taken by George Washington to Philadelphia for his presidential inauguration. Sidney's 1850 map of Baltimore County depicts this section of the Philadelphia Turnpike Road as northeast of the Germantown community, clustered with the Rossville Post Office, the Locust Grove Furnace, a Meeting House, and a tavern. Sidney's map also shows the homes of Phillip Johnson and John Gregory set back some distance from the Turnpike, and Dr. W.N. Mace's residence located on Green Hill to the northwest of Mohr's House. The strong German settlement of the area characterized the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century development, and by Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Baltimore County, many more landowners bear German surnames, and Census records show a high number of German immigrants living in Baltimore County's Twelfth District on Philadelphia Road. The 1877 Atlas depicts M. Forster as the landowner of the property now containing the Mohr House, and no Johnsons or Lennings are found nearby, although David Gregory occupies a parcel on the southeast side of Philadelphia Road between M. Fester and Henry Mohr. Other neighboring property owners include George Gross, J. (John Cole), M. Fester, and slightly further north Henry Weinreich. Because the road currently known as Hospital Drive was formerly known as Lennings Lane, it is notable that no Lennings are present on the 1877 map, particularly when this is the period when John and Barbara Lenning owned the property now containing the Mohr House.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

BA-2433

Mohr House

Page 4

By 1881, when J. Thomas Scharf wrote "History of Baltimore City and County," the Rossville community numbered about 350 persons. It was centered just over one mile south of the present Mohr House. Its post office was located at the Stemmer's Run Station of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, and the Locust Grove Iron Furnace had about 100 employees. Rossville had two Methoist churches and one German Lutheran Church. The present Mohr House was also about a mile northeast on the Philadelphia Road from the Blue Ball and Golden Ring Taverns, which were also known as Inns. The Blue Ball Tavern, long owned by the Gettman family, dated to about 1840, but by 1886, it was no longer in use as a hotel; it was demolished between 1980 and 2006. The Golden Ring Tavern dated to the colonial period, and the area around it is still referred to as Golden Ring; it remained as an inn until the early twentieth century under the Hermann family's ownership. The Blue Ball and Golden Ring Taverns were located at the northeast end of the Rosedale community. In 1881, Scharf recorded Rosedale's population as 300, with Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, and German Lutheran Churches.

Census research revealed additional information regarding the former owners of the subject property. The 1900 Census records (German-born) Martin (age 37) and Caroline (age 33) Forster's household including sons Charles (10), Henry (4), and Martin (less than one); Caroline's German-born parents John and Elizabeth Christ; Caroline's sister Elizabeth; and Caroline, Bettie, and John Weiss, additional teenage relatives; Martin Forster was listed as a farmer and gardener. It also records George Mohr, living nearby, as the seven year old son of Henry Mohr, a gardener. Thomas Lenning, age 17, was a farm laborer who boarded with the Henry Mohr household. A newspaper report of the same year records William Lenning as a hired person in the household of John H. Gross, a prominent dairyman in the Golden Ring community.

The 1910 Census presents the Maurice (age 39) and Ida (age 34) Weinrich (sic) household including children Sophie (14), Mamie (12), Charles (10), Albert (4), and Arthur (6 months). Maurice, known as August in the land records, was born in Maryland to German-born parents and was a truck farmer; Ida was born in Germany.

The 1920 Census records George (age 27) and Sophia (age 24) Mohr and son Melvin and daughter Thelma. Sophia's age matches that which would have been the age of Sophie Weinrich, daughter of Maurice (August) and Ida, and adding to the likelihood she is the same person, Sophie Mohr's mother was German-born. George and Sophia live between households headed by widows Frederica Sauer and Ida Weinreich.

The 1930 Census records truck farmer George Mohr (age 36), his wife Sophia, and their children Melvin (age 12), Thelma (age 10), Hilda (Age 6), and Gordon (age 2). Charles F. Hess (age 53) headed the household next to George Mohr's. George Mohr's household included his wife Ida (age 52 and formerly Ida Weinrich), daughter Ann (age 15), son Raymond (age 12), stepsons Albert and Arthur (23 and 20, respectively), and stepdaughter Alice (age 20). The property, along with many neighboring properties, remains owned by Charles and Thelma Hess and their children. Thus, the family remained both close in relationship and geography, illustrating the close-knit relationships of German-Americans in the Rosedale vicinity.

Tax records indicate the Mohr House was built in 1916, suggesting it was built when August and Ida Weinreich sold the one acre tract to their daughter Sophie and son-in-law George. However, the Mohr House's design as a cross-gabled, I-house with Victorian brickwork is more typical of a slightly earlier period: The cross-gabled, I-house is commonly found in this section of Baltimore County. Dating to the nineteenth century and very early twentieth century, they were typically built in frame rather than brick. Nearby examples of frame, cross-gabled dwellings include the Maddux House (BA-2097) at 7807 Old Philadelphia Road, Seward's Store (BA-2096) at 7815-19 Old Philadelphia Road, Walnut Grove (BA-2634) on Walnut Grove Road, 11509 Eastern Avenue (BA-2821), and 5822 Ebenezer Road (BA-2828).

Assessment

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

BA-2433

Mohr House

Page 5

The Mohr House was evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) using Criteria A, B, and C. The property does not meet Criteria A because it does not specifically represent events or patterns associated with local, state, or national history. The property does not meet Criteria B because it is not associated with significant persons in our past. While it is an unusual house, the property does not meet Criterion C, because it does not represent a distinctive style of architecture. Other than its brick construction and decoration, it does not appear much different from several other extant nineteenth-century I-houses in east and southeast Baltimore County. The brickwork, while colorful, is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic values or workmanship. The overall changes to the house have obscured its original appearance and its association. The Mohr House was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this assessment. Therefore, the Mohr House is not eligible for the NRHP.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

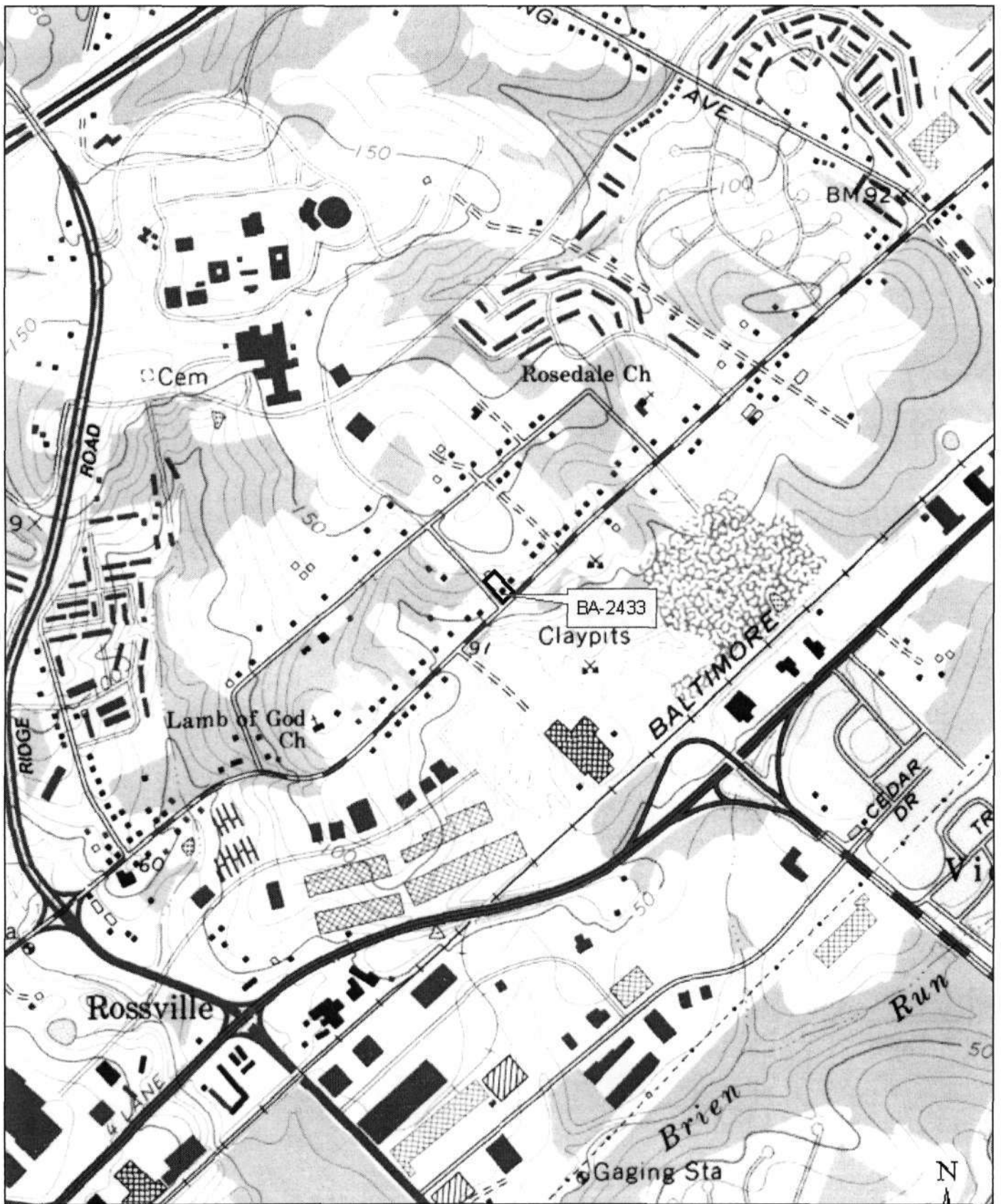
Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date



USGS Topo Map Middle River Quad
 Mohr House (BA-2433)
 9100 Philadelphia Road, Baltimore, MD
 Baltimore County

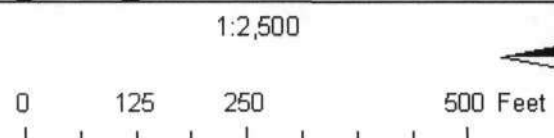
1:12,000

0 625 1,250 2,500 Feet





Property Tax Map
 Mohr House (BA-2433)
 9100 Philadelphia Road, Baltimore, MD
 Baltimore County Middle River Quad



**Maryland State Highway Administration
Cultural Resources Section
Photo Log**

Project No.: BA944A21
Project Name: MD 007 at Hospital Drive
MIHP No.: BA-2433
MIHP Name: Mohr House
County: Baltimore
Photographer: Rebecca Crew
Date: 6/1/2011
Ink and Paper Combination: Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink/Epson Premium Luster Photo Paper
CD/DVD: Kodak Preservation Disc, CD-R, Archival Gold

[illegible]



BA-2433

Mohr House

9100 Philadelphia Road

Baltimore County, Maryland

Rebecca Crew

June 1, 2011

MD SHPO

View facing west towards dwelling

1/4



BA-2433

Mohr House

9100 Philadelphia Road

Baltimore County, Maryland

Rebecca Crew

June 1, 2011

MD SHPD

View facing Northwest towards dwelling

2/4



BA-2433

Mohr House

9100 Philadelphia Road

Baltimore County, Maryland

Rebecca Crew

June 1, 2011

MD SHPO

View facing north towards dwelling

3/4



BA-2433

Mohr House

9100 Philadelphia Road

Baltimore County, Maryland

Rebecca Crew

June 1, 2011

MD SHPO

View facing southeast towards rear of dwelling

4/4

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA-2433

Mohr House

9100 Philadelphia Road

Rosedale, Baltimore County

Circa 1885

Private

Constructed circa 1885, this Queen Anne-style dwelling is located near the historic village of Rosedale and Rossville in the Fourteenth District of Baltimore County. Prior to the turn of the 20th century, this area was included in Twelfth District of Baltimore County. Eventually, Baltimore County was divided into Fifteen districts, at which time it became part of the Fourteenth District. In 1881, Rosedale, located on the Philadelphia turnpike near the head of the Back River, had a population of approximately 300. Several churches reside at this small village; Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, and German Lutheran. Located at this junction is the Locust Grove Iron-Furnace, and two Methodist churches and one German Lutheran Church. The Mohr House is shown on the 1915 Bromley Atlas.

This Queen Anne-style dwelling is sited close to the road on a sloping grassy lot. It is screened on the façade by mature trees, shrubs and foundation plantings. A paved driveway leads to the rear of the house. Rising two-and-a-half stories, this side-gable roof dwelling measures three bays wide and is constructed in a six course American bond. It is resting on a solid random-rubble stone parged foundation. The center entry contains a single-leaf wood panel-and-light door and transom that has been in-filled with vertical board siding. The first story openings features brick segmental-arch lintels. The replacement windows are 1/1 double-hung wood sash and are supported with square wood sills. The center cross gable is clad with diamond and square-butt shingles and contains a replacement jalousie window. The one-story shed-roof porch covering the three bays on the façade is supported with turned wood posts. Rising above the pressed-metal shingle roof are two center-interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The roof features overhanging eaves and an aluminum encased boxed cornice. The dwelling is ornamented with multiple color bricks which detail quoins and a beltcourse. Several one and two story wood-frame additions have been made to the rear elevation. An historic brick well, with the pump removed, is set behind the dwelling. A date for this structure is uncertain.

Maryland Historical Trust

Inventory No.

BA-2433

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic

other Mohr House

2. Location

street and number 9100 Philadelphia Road not for publication

city, town Baltimore vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Raymond & Thelma Mohr Hess

street and number 9102 Philadelphia Road telephone Not Available

city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 20237-4317

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 90, 1355

city, town Towson liber 8522 folio 218

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☐ Other

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
			Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense		<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education		<u> </u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			<u>1</u>	

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-2433

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This Queen Anne-style dwelling, constructed circa 1885, is sited close to Philadelphia Road on a sloping grassy lot. It is screened on the façade by mature trees, shrubs and foundation plantings. A paved driveway leads to the rear of the house. Rising two-and-a-half stories, this side-gable roof dwelling measures three bays wide and is constructed in a six course American bond. It is resting on a solid random-rubble stone parged foundation. The center entry contains a single-leaf wood panel-and-light door and transom that has been in-filled with vertical board siding. The first story openings features brick segmental-arch lintels. The replacement windows are 1/1 double-hung wood sash and are supported with square wood sills. The center cross gable is clad with diamond and square-butt shingles and contains a replacement jalousie window. The one-story shed-roof porch covering the three bays on the façade is supported with turned wood posts. Rising above the pressed-metal shingle roof are two center-interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The roof features overhanging eaves and an aluminum encased boxed cornice. The dwelling is ornamented with multiple color bricks which detail quoins and a beltcourse. Several one and two story wood-frame additions have been made to the rear elevation.

An historic brick well, with the pump removed, is set behind the dwelling. A date for this structure is uncertain. Two prefabricated wood frame sheds, circa 1980, are clad with pressed vertical-board siding, and have a front gable roof.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-2433

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates 1885 ca. **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates 1885 ca.

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Constructed circa 1885, this Queen Anne-style dwelling is located near the historic village of Rosedale and Rossville in the Fourteenth District of Baltimore County. Prior to the turn of the 20th century, this area was included in Twelfth District of Baltimore County. Eventually, Baltimore County was divided into Fifteen districts, at which time it became part of the Fourteenth District. In 1881, Rosedale, located on the Philadelphia turnpike near the head of the Back River, had a population of approximately 300.(1) Several churches reside at this small village; Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, and German Lutheran. The nearby village of Rossville at this same time, 1881, was slightly larger than Rosedale with approximately 350 people. Located at this junction is the Locust Grove Iron-Furnace, and two Methodist churches and one German Lutheran Church.(2)

According to Scharf in 1881, the Twelfth District, was the largest in square-mileage and second in total population among all the districts in Baltimore County.(3) Prior to 1915, the Twelfth District was divided into three districts, the Twelfth, Fourteenth, and the Fifteenth. Fourteenth District consisted of major transportation routes which traversed through the district, such as the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, Belair, Philadelphia, and Harford turnpikes. By 1881, the east side of Baltimore City was densely populated along each of these turnpikes.(4) The Mohr House is shown on the 1915 Bromley Atlas as .(5)

ENDNOTES

1. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA), p. 931.
2. Scharf, p. 931.
3. Scharf, p. 926.
4. Scharf, p. 926.
5. Map of Baltimore County (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-2433

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.570 acres

Acreage of historical setting unknown

Quadrangle name Middle River

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

This dwelling, constructed circa 1885, is located at 9100 Philadelphia Road in Rosedale in the Fourteenth District of Baltimore County. It has historically been associated with tax map 90 parcel 1355 since its construction.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title K. Baynard & J. Riggle, Architectural Historians

organization E.H.T. Traceries

date 8/23/02

street and number 1121 Fifth Street NW

telephone 202/393-1199

city or town Washington

state DC zip code 20001

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2433

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.

Baltimore County Historic Inventory.

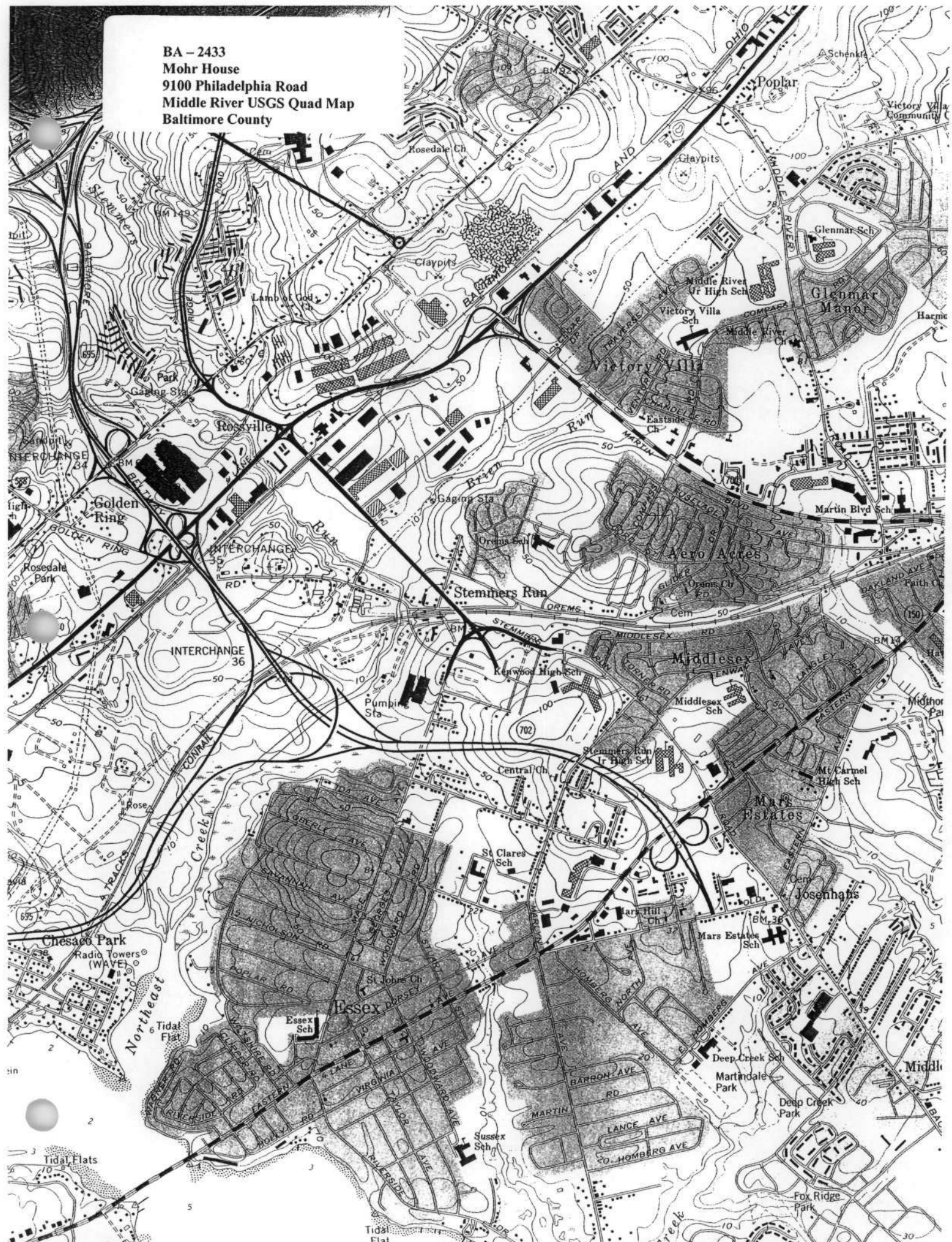
Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. A History of Baltimore County. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

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BA - 2433
Mohr House
9100 Philadelphia Road
Middle River USGS Quad Map
Baltimore County





BA-2433

MOHR HOUSE

9100 PHILADELPHIA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

HOUSE, EAST CORNER

1 OF 3



BA-2433

MOHR HOUSE

9100 PHILADELPHIA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

HOUSE, NORTHWEST ELEVATION

2 OF 3



BA-2433

MOHR HOUSE

9100 PHILADELPHIA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

HOUSE, SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

3 OF 3

CA-2433

MOHR HOUSE - 9100 Philadelphia Road. Northeast corner of Lennings Avenue and Philadelphia Road, an excellent red brick house in Victorian style with cross-gabled roof screened by evergreens. Also a board and batten stable.